

METHOD FOR FINDING DISCONNECTION OF CONDUCTIVE WIRES
FORMED ON PLATE GLASS AND APPARATUS THEREFOR

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a method for finding the existence
5 or nonexistence of disconnection (breaking) of conductive wires in
antifogging glass or antenna glass used in vehicular windows and the like.

A conductive paste is printed on a plate glass by screen printing or
the like to form conductive wires thereon. In vehicular plate glass, such
conducting wires are used for heating plate glass by applying electricity to
10 the conductive wires to provide antifogging property and are used as an
antenna for telecommunication. These functions of conductive wires may
be impaired by disconnection of the conductive wires. Therefore, it is
necessary before shipping to inspect conductive wires to see if they have
disconnection or not.

15 Japanese Patent Application Publication No. 6-249905 discloses a
method for finding disconnection of conductive wires in an antifogging glass.
In this method, electromagnetic energy generated by applying a voltage to
the conductive wires is detected by a detecting head. Furthermore, a
conducting wire position detecting sensor is provided for outputting a
20 detection signal when the detecting head is above the conductive wires.
The detecting head, together with the sensor, is moved along the surface of
the antifogging glass. The output signals from the detecting head and the
sensor are input into a computer to judge whether or not there is
disconnection.

25 Hitherto, finding disconnection of conductive wires has been
conducted by moving a sensor along the surface of antifogging glasses in the
mass production of antifogging glasses, as disclosed in Japanese Patent
Application Publication No. 6-249905. However, the productivity is not so
good, since it is necessary to change the manner of moving the sensor for a
30 different type of antifogging glass. Furthermore, it may be difficult to

distinguish a first conductive wire having disconnection from a second conductive wire having no disconnection, if the first and second conductive wires are close to each other. Still furthermore, the movement and the position of the sensor may be limited in the case of an antifogging glass
5 having a small curvature (steep curve). With this, the accuracy for finding disconnection may be lowered.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a method for efficiently finding disconnection of conductive wires formed on a plate
10 glass.

According to the present invention, there is provided a method for finding disconnection of a conductive wire formed on a plate glass. This method includes the steps of:

- (a) applying a voltage to the conductive wire; and
- 15 (b) imaging thermal radiation from a surface of the conductive wire by an infrared image sensor, while the step (a) is conducted, thereby producing a temperature distribution image.

According to the present invention, there is provided an apparatus for finding disconnection of a conductive wire formed on a plate glass, the
20 apparatus comprising:

- a power source for applying a voltage to the conductive wire; and
- an infrared image sensor for imaging thermal radiation from a surface of the conductive wire, thereby producing a temperature distribution image.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a schematic view showing an apparatus for finding disconnection of conductive wires formed on an antifogging glass;

Fig. 2 is a plan view showing the antifogging glass;

Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 2, but showing an area for conducting a binarization with a dotted line; and

Fig. 4 is a schematic view showing a condition in which a voltage is applied to a conductive wire as antenna.

5 DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

A method of the present invention for finding the existence or nonexistence of disconnection of a conductive wire(s) formed on a plate glass is described in detail, as follows.

Conductive wires can be formed on a plate glass to have a certain 10 predetermined pattern by applying a conductive paste to the plate glass through screen printing or the like. The resulting conductive wires can serve as heating wires of an antifogging glass for providing antifogging property or as antenna wires of an antenna glass.

Fig. 1 shows an exemplary apparatus according to the present 15 invention, which is capable of finding the existence or nonexistence of disconnection of conductive wires 2 formed on an antifogging glass 1 of Fig. 2.

The apparatus has a power source for applying a voltage to the conductive wires 2. As is seen from Fig. 1, the power source may be a 20 voltage stabilizer or constant voltage device 5 (preferably of direct current) for controlling the amount of heat generation from the conductive wires or the temperature of the conductive wires upon applying a voltage to the conductive wires.

In case that a conductive wire has no disconnection, heat is 25 generated from the conductive wire by applying a voltage thereto. In contrast, in case that a conductive wire has disconnection, no heat is generated. Thus, it is possible by the present invention to find the existence or nonexistence of disconnection of a conductive wire(s) by imaging thermal radiation from the surface of the conductive wire(s) by an infrared 30 image sensor to produce a temperature distribution image. In other words,

if no heat generation has been found at a position in the temperature distribution image, which corresponds to the position of a conductive wire, this conductive wire can be judged as having disconnection. In contrast, if a certain predetermined heat generation has been found at such position,
5 the conductive wire can be judged as having no disconnection. This judgement can easily be conducted by comparing the temperature distribution image of a plate glass with an image data showing the pattern of conductive wires of the plate glass, as described hereinafter.

As is seen from Fig. 2, conductive wires (heating wires) 2 of an
10 antifogging glass 1 are connected to bus bars 3. Therefore, it is possible to apply a voltage to the conductive wires 2 by using feeding terminals 4 of the bus bars 3 or by bringing feeding probes into contact with the bus bars 3.

As is seen from Fig. 4, in case that the conductive wire is an antenna wire 12 formed on a plate glass (antenna glass) 13, the feeding terminal is
15 often provided only at an end or another position of the antenna wire 12. In this case, it is possible to apply a voltage to the antenna wire 12 by using at least two probes 11 (three probes in Fig. 4).

The voltage to be applied to the conductive wire 2 may be adjusted to a value that is appropriate for resistance of the conductive wire 2. If the
20 conductive wire 2 is a heating wire for antifogging glass, the voltage may be from 10V to 50V.

The infrared image sensor of the present invention may be an infrared camera or thermo-tracer. The infrared image sensor may contain an infrared detecting device and an optical system for image formation.
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The above-mentioned judgement with respect to disconnection can be made by checking only the temperature distribution image taken by an infrared image sensor. However, as the number of conductive wires increases in an area of a certain size to have a complicated pattern, it may be difficult to judge whether a first case, in which heat generation is not shown at a particular position of the temperature distribution image due to
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disconnection of a conductive wire, or a second case, in which heat generation is not shown due to nonexistence of a conductive wire, is true.

Thus, it is possible to easily conduct the judgement by comparing the temperature distribution image with an image data showing the pattern

- 5 (distribution) of conductive wires. This image data may be a first image data obtained by drafting the pattern of the conductive wires, for example, by computer-aided design (CAD). The first image data (digital data) obtained by CAD is suitable, since it can be processed in an image processor. The image data may be a second image data obtained, prior to the voltage
- 10 application, by imaging thermal radiation from the surface of the conductive wire by an infrared image sensor or digital camera.

An image itself (taken by an infrared image sensor or digital camera prior to the voltage application) may be compared with the temperature distribution image (taken by an infrared image sensor under the voltage application) for judging whether or not a conductive wire has disconnection. However, it is preferable to subject both of these images to a binarization by an image processor in order to distinguish the image of the conductive wires from the image of other parts of a plate glass.

The above binarization may be conducted for a part or the entirety of the image in accordance with the range necessary for the disconnection inspection. For example, in case that all of the heating wires 2 are parallel with each other, it suffices that only the image of a rectangular portion 10 (covering all the heating wires 2 as shown in Fig. 3) is subjected to the binarization.

25 It is possible to easily compare the temperature distribution image (taken under the voltage application) with a data representing the pattern of the conductive wires by superimposing the temperature distribution image on this data to have these on the same screen. Furthermore, it is possible to conduct a subtraction by an image processor between the 30 temperature distribution image and the data, thereby clearly showing only

conductive wires having disconnection on the screen. In this way, it is possible by the present invention to automatically find the existence or nonexistence of disconnection of conductive wires.

In case that a data representing the pattern of the conductive wires
5 is an image (digital) data obtained by CAD, an infrared image sensor or digital camera, such image data can be used in the above-mentioned superimposition and subtraction. Even in case that a data representing the pattern of the conductive wires is a data (analogue data) obtained by drafting the pattern on paper or the like, it is preferable to convert such
10 analogue data to an image data (digital data) by using a digital camera or the like.

The following nonlimitative Example is illustrative of the present invention.

EXAMPLE 1

Prior to the voltage application, the image of the pattern of heating wires 2 of an antifogging glass 1 (shown in Fig. 2) was taken by an infrared image sensor (i.e., an infrared camera of Nippon Avionics Co., Ltd.) 7 of Fig. 1.

Then, a voltage of 20V was applied by connecting a voltage stabilizer
20 (constant voltage device) 5 to feeding terminals 4 of an antifogging glass 1 through feeding wires 6. Under this condition, the image of the pattern of the heating wires 2 was taken by the infrared camera 7. This image taken by the infrared camera 7 was shown in a monitor 8 and compared with the image prior to the voltage application to find the existence or nonexistence
25 of disconnection of the heating wires.

EXAMPLE 2

The two images (prior to and under the voltage application) obtained in Example 1 were subjected to a binarization by an image processor 9 made by Yokogawa MAT Corporation, thereby obtaining two image data showing
30 only the heating wires. These two image data were subjected a subtraction,

and the result was shown in the monitor 8. In fact, each image remaining after the subtraction was judged as representing one heating wire having disconnection. This judgement was conducted automatically.

EXAMPLE 3

5 The same steps as those of Examples 1 and 2 were conducted sequentially, except in that the infrared camera of Example 1 was replaced with a thermo-tracer made by NEC san·ei Instruments Co. With this, it was possible to find the existence or nonexistence of disconnection of the conductive wires (heating wires) 2.

10 The entire contents of Japanese Patent Application No. 2002-015206 (filed January 24, 2002), which is a basic Japanese application of the present application, are incorporated herein by reference.